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MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1768.

☞ This peice was wrote by Dr. Bancroft vid pa 947.

From the London Gazetteer *of* August 11, 1768.

ARTICLES of intelligence have for some time been daily reiterated in the public papers, importing that government has adopted and resolved to pursue *vigorous measures* relative to our American colonies; by which I understand that an armament is meant to be sent thither to act offensively against the inhabitants; and that troops were actually ordered on this service, has been frequently asserted; and though for some time I have flattered myself that these assertions were but the idle suggestions of those ignorant and inhuman wretches among us, who wish to see the miseries of war transplanted into our colonies, as a punishment for their temerity, in denying the omnipotence of a British parliament, and its right of disposing of their property; yet I now begin to fear there is some reality in these reports, which must be alarming to all but the ignorant. I have already publickly desired, (and now repeat my desire) to know from the abettors of these hostile measures, in what service a military force is to be employed on its arrival in America? Is it to intimidate or insult a people, who live in perfect submission to the civil authority; or is it to murder those who have the honest fortitude to protest against an infringement of our natural rights? These being the only services in which troops can be employed, in the present situation of things, unless an accidental rabble might give them an opportunity to repeat the tragic scene lately exhibited in St. George's Fields. ◊

When I reflect on the importance of our connections with these colonies; when I consider that the ballance of trade to almost every other country is against us, and that it is our commerce with them which alone affords employment, and, consequently subsistence to our manufacturers, I am not a little alarmed at the precipitate resolutions so inconsiderately taken on an object of the last importance to the very being of this kingdom. The great object of our present dispute with the colonies, is the right of parliamentary taxation, which this kingdom has lately assumed; but which they deny, and support their denial by arguments which are yet unanswered; every attempt that has been made for that purpose having only exposed the weakness of our pretensions. But if, in reality we have the right which we claim, we have men of sufficient ability to make it apparent; which, if practicable, it is not only our interest, but duty to do, since convincing the colonists of the justice of our pretensions, would be the most natural & I believe most succesful method of engaging their compliance.

But from the weakness of the attempts already made for that purpose, and from the veneration they entertain for the sentiments of those wise and illustrious patriots, Lord Chatham, † and the present Lord High ◊ Chancellor, (expressed on this subject) confirmed by the reason and aptitude of things, I am fully convinced that the parliament of this kingdom has no constitutional right to dispose of the property of our fellow subjects in America, until they represented therein, which, at present, is far from being the case.

We honour our glorious ancestors for their magnanimity in defending and transmitting to us the blessings of our happy constitution, and shall we condemn our American brethren for endeavouring to preserve the rights of this very constitution, & transmit them inviolate to their descendants? Shall we punish in them the very conduct we justly applaud in our progenitors? Or, in a word, shall we become the abettors of injustice, and that towards our brethren and fellow-subjects, descendants from our common ancestors, and heirs to our common priviledges? I blush, my countrymen, at the thought.——

—Yet what else can be intended by those vigorous measures which are to be pursued! Measures pregnant with the most fatal consequences to the common and inseparable interest of this kingdom and her colonies. Should an armament be sent to America to enforce a submission to impositions which they judge unconstitutional, should our natural superiority prevail, and should their natural affection to us engage them rather to submit to the tyranny of their parent country than implore foreign aid; or, in a word, should we reduce them to the most abject submission, even then our very success would prove our ruin. Though oppressed by our force, their resentment at our injustice would prompt them to revenge our inhumanity, by destroying all commercial intercourse with the kingdom; a measure, which by their situation, is easily practicable, and which would render them useless to us. Our trade would then languish, our labourers starve, and intestine divisions accelerate our fall. These consequences however melancholy, are the most favourable which can result from those vigorous measures which some so eagerly desire. But, should a hardy and brave people, inflamed by the love of Liberty, even to enthusiasm resist our force; and urged to despair, should they prefer foreign protection to British tyranny, what would be the consequence? What an increase of wealth and power would the accession of these colonies convey to our natural enemies. These events to many may appear chimerical; but my situation has furnished me with peculiar advantages of judging on this subject, and I wish our misconduct may not too soon convince us of their reality.

We are daily told, and shall be told, that we are loaded with heavy taxes, and that justice requires that our fellow-subjects in America should share the burthen. By this my countrymen, you are rendered the dupes to ministerial policy: Impositions are not extended to America with design to lessen your taxes, but to augment the number of placemen, and the power of the Crown, already too enormous; besides, it ought to be considered, that in compelling the colonies to purchase our manufactures, they pay all the taxes imposed on our manufactures, in the advanced price to which they are raised by these taxes; and if that is not an equitable share of the common burthen, why is not application made in a constitutional manner to the assemblies of their representatives, as was practiced during the late war, when they amply demonstrated their loyalty, by complying with every requisition made by his Majesty? and when Massachuset's-Bay and Connecticut alone, raised and supported ten thousand soldiers for the common service, though the pay of the private men was necessarily three times greater than that of those in pay of this kingdom; and cursed be the policy of that ignorant Financier, ‡ who first destroyed this constitutional method of obtaining assistance from the colonies; and instead projected the detestable stamp-act, = thereby impairing their natural affection to this kingdom, and exciting jealousy and distrust of its intentions. This however, might have been overcome by the equitable repeal of that act, * had it not been followed by others of a similar and not less pernicious consequence. (a) If the advice of one who is actuated by a love of justice, and an anxious concern for the prosperity of this kingdom might be pursued, our pretensions to an unconstitutional authority over the colonies would soon be disclaimed, and those men only, employed in the public service, who from principle are its declared enemies. Then would soon conciliate our unhappy differences, and revive our commerce; the colonies would then gratefully participate the common burthen, when allowed to make it a voluntary act. This is a measure not only convenient but necessary. The time will soon arrive, when from the incessant migration of foreigners to our colonies, and their rapid increase, other motives than force will be necessary to secure their dependance on this kingdom; and their love or hatred, notwithstanding our present indifference, will then become an object of importance. vid. pa. 291.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

From the London Gazetteer *of* August 9, 1768.

To the Gentlemen, Firebrands, Incendiaries, that are now striving to set the Parent Country against her children the Colonies.

GO on, Mess. Philo Regis, Philo Britanniæ, and the rest of the known junto; renew your kind efforts, which nearly succeeded to our ruin, during the fatal Stamp-act; swear and lie, that the best subjects of the House of Hanover are its basest enemies; that no false, oppressive, unauthorised step has been taken by upstarts and underlings of government; that no invidious representations of his children have been made to our common Father and Sovereign, George III. that there has been no concealment of their griefs and complaints; curse and bann them all to the pit of hell for a set of damned sly Presbyterians, Dissenters, King-haters, King-killers, that have settled a plan of independency on the mother-country, which, they are determined to pursue, and of which this late combustion at Boston is the blessed prelude; (b) make no allowance, (such dark designing wretches as ye, can make no allowance) for the fears of losing the invaluable blessing of civil and religious liberty; laugh at their apprehensions of having their property granted away from them, without their own knowledge, or consent, or of being constrained to maintain a set of state-ecclesiastics, whose pretensions to temporal power and lordship they abominate.

Let us suppose, gentlemen, which Heaven avert, that ye have succeeded in your attempts; that ye have, by base slander and misrepresentation, irritated government, so that war is begun, the mother against her children, brethren against brethren, murdering and destroying one another; our trade dead, our militia dropped, our standing army, our ships of war all abroad, and all things in the utmost confusion.

Why then, Gentlemen, I will tell you what will happen; it will be seen what Philo-Rexes ye are, what King ye are for. Mistake me not: I do not mean skulking Spurious, or the Cardinal his brother, but the real heir in blood, as you pretend; the other real Italian Prince, whose House has never lost sight of the British Crown, since the year 1701, when the Dutchess of Savoy entered a protestation by the hands of Count Maffei, against the bill for the Hanover succession, then depending in parliament; to whose ambassador (g) we were so mightily obliged, and who was so well paid (f) for procuring us our late most excellent Peace; who, although most bigottedly devoted to the See of Rome, has most peremptorily refused to stir a step to help the Holy Father out of his present difficulties, for fear of disobeying France and Spain, whose fleets must convey him to these kingdoms.

But, gentlemen, we neither fear him nor his protectors, nor all the powers of all the family-compact combined, so long as the nation is upon its guard against you; and your crew.

ANTI-BOUTEFEU.

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, Oct. 17.

Mr. GODDARD,

Please to insert in your next Chronicle *the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New-York, dated October 10, 1768. Your's, &c.*

A friend to all his Majesty's dominions.

"I Don't remember a more ridiculous affair than the military parade at Boston. (d) — The Boston people have got an advantage in a way they did not expect, and the infamous B—d, † and all that espoused the same arbitrary sanguinary measures are fairly hampered in their own contrivances. Now the troops, &c. are come, they can do nothing at all; nor can be the least protection or security to the commissioners, or any one else. The military gentlemen here, I mean those who approved violent measures, and, to their honour be it spoken, they are few in number, seem a good deal chagrined about it, and when the whole affair comes to be known, the ministry and all their creatures must be equally objects of ridicule and detestation to all the world. The ministerial tools, and the soldiery, who think an act of parliament will warrant them for cutting our throats, and violating every right the British constitution entitles us to; are by an act of parliament under the severest penalties restrained from presuming to quarter soldiers upon private houses, which is wholly to be done by the civil magistrates; Governor B— (e) himself cannot do it without the consent of his council, which they having, as in duty bound, absolutely refused, he and his creatures are become objects of derision, though they are swelling ready to burst with rage.

"It gives pain to the inhabitants of Boston, as well as this city, that the Ministry should send his Majesty's troops upon so ungrateful an errand, that they cannot receive that respect which would otherwise be shewn them for their heroism and intrepidity against the enemies of our common country, (Great-Britain, Ireland, and the colonies) during the late war, which has always been paid them on former occasions."

John Griffith

WILL begin Evening School at his usual Place opposite *William Vassall*, Esq; this Evening, to teach Writing and Arithmetic, from 6 to 8 o'Clock: He has now Room for a few Scholars by Day.

Boston, October 24, 1768.

TO BE SOLD, one Half of a Dwelling-House and Land, scituate in Cole-Lane, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Joseph Barrell*, Also one Half of a large Brick Warehouse, in King-Street, with the Land adjoining, occupied by Mess'rs *Green* and *Boylstone*. The above House and Store to be Sold by private Sale, any Time before the second Tuesday in *November* next, and if not Sold by said Time, to be sold by Public Vendue to the highest Bidder—Inquire of Edes & Gill.

STRAY'D away from Boston Common, on Friday the 7th Instant, a small Red Cow, with a short Tail, about 4 Years old, thin of Flesh. Whoever will return her to the Owner in Boston, shall be well rewarded for taking of her up. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
By Joseph Dennie,
In Union-Street, opposite Mr. James Jackson's,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest or Hundred, Nutmegs, Pepper by the Bag or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD,
By Rebeccah How,
At her Shop at the lower End of *Peter Chardon*, Esqr's Lane, adjoining to Mr. *Thomas Jackson's* Distill-House————*VIZ.*

All Sorts of Groceries, West-India
and New-England Rum, Spirits, Wine—All Sorts of Spices, Indigo, best common and Poland Starch by the Pound, Dozen or Cask, or lesser Quantity, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED, to go into a small Family—A Woman that understands plain Cooking, and can turn her Hand to the inferior Business of a Family. If such an One can bring with her good Recommendations, she may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
A Likely hearty Negro Man, about 21 Years of Age, that understands tending Horses, and waiting on Gentlemen.——Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A *Wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, would either go into a Family, or take a Child to suckle; she can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.*

A *Wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, would go into a Family to suckle: Inquire of Edes and Gill.*

(d) vid. Landing of ye Troops pa. 263.
† Ld Camden's Speech pa. 10.
‡ George Grenville
= vid the Stamp Act pa 53. Vol. 1.
* vid. Repeal Act pa 411. Vol. 1.
(a) As Glass Act vid. pa 735. Vol. 1 & Billeting Act pa. 274.
(b) The Prot. I suppose he means vid pa 141.
(g) I think he has a pension £ of 1000 St. per year for 30 years!
(f) pa. 251.
† Barnard. ◊ vid. pa. 180. ~ vid the Act pa 792. Vol. 1. ◊ vid. Pitt's Speech pa. 403. Vol. 1. (e) pa. 274.

BOSTON, October 31.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with Advice of his Majesty's Council, has appointed the First Thursday in December next as a Day of public Thanksgiving. A Proclamation for that Purpose will be issued this Week.

On the Death of Josiah Dwight, Esq; at Springfield, one of the Justices of the Inferior-Court, for the County of Hampshire, a Commission was directed by his Excellency the Governor, with Advice of His Majesty's Council, at a General Council held at the Council-Chamber last Wednesday, for the following Gentlemen, viz.

Israel Williams, Esq; ‖
Oliver Partridge, Esq; +
Timothy Dwight, jun. Esq;
Thomas Williams, Esq; } Justices of the Inferior Court.
Solomon Stoddard, Esq; Sheriff.
Israel Williams, jun. ◊ Esq; Register of Probate, all for the County of Hampshire.

His Excellency was also pleased to nominate James Murray, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk. To which Nomination his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

ADVICE of COUNCIL, October 27, 1768.

HIS Excellency General GAGE having informed this Board, that he is in daily Expectation of the Arrival of two Regiments from *Ireland* to *Boston*; and this Board being desirous to do all in their Power to accommodate the King's Troops, agreeable to the Act of Parliament, in that Case made and provided: Do advise the Governor to give immediate Orders to have the Manufactory-House in *Boston* (which is the Property of the Province) cleared of those Persons who are in the present Possession of it; that so it may be ready to receive those of said Regiments, as cannot be conveniently accommodated in the Barracks at Castle William, and otherwise, agreeable to said Act." (c)

(c) vid. the ad pa 274 (d). vid. page 49. (e) vid page 141. ~ vid. page 266. & vid. page 142.

Tuesday last being the Anniversary of the Accession of his present Majesty to the Throne: The same was observed by the Discharge of the Cannon at Castle-William, and the Batteries in Town at Twelve o'Clock: At the same Time His Majesty's Regiments were drawn up on the Common, and reviewed by his Excellency General GAGE, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor; after which the Royal Train of Artillery and the Regiments went thro' their rejoicing Firings, and at One o'Clock, all his Majesty's Ships of War in the Harbour fired on the Occasion.

After the Review and Firings in the Common, his Excellency the Governor with his Excellency General GAGE proceeded to the Council-Chamber, where met his Majesty's Council of this Province, as also the Officers of his Majesty's Army and Navy, and a Number of Civil and Military Officers, at the Invitation of the Governor, when his Majesty's Health, and other loyal Toasts were drank.

Last Sunday Night sen'night as Mr. Turner the Coxswain of the Pinnace belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Romney, was coming from the Ship to the Long-Wharf, with three other Men in a small Skiff, they accidentally overset, when the Coxswain and two of the Men were drowned; the other Man was taken up by a Boat that went off to their relief.

Monday last in the Afternoon, a Child of about 3 Years of Age, Son of Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, at the North-End, being missing from School, a Search was made, and the Cryer employed about the Town, but no Intelligence of it was had till late in the Evening, when upon its being cry'd in the Common, a Soldier's Wife gave Information that such a Child had been bro't to their Tent by a Woman belonging to the Town, and the Child being weary was lain down and asleep; upon which the Child was carried home to its Parents, and a Search made for the Woman, who was taken up; and proves to be one who had been released from Goal the Saturday before: she kidnapp'd the Child, had taken the Buckles out of its Shoes, and Buttons, and intended to have disposed of it, or something worse, as the Child said it was going to be carried into the Water.

We hear the Sultana Schooner was at Deal the 26th of August, having public Dispatches for Governor Bernard.

Tuesday last GEORGE ERVING, Esq; of this Town, Merchant, was married to Miss LUCY WINSLOW, Daughter of ISAAC WINSLOW, Esq; of Roxbury.

In Captain Jenkins came a Diploma from the University of Edinburg for a Doctorate in Divinity for the Rev. JAMES DANA, Pastor of a Church in Wallingsford in Connecticut.

Last Week Caleb Prentice, A. M. was elected Librarian of Harvard-College, in the room of Nathaniel Ward, A. M. lately deceased.

Tuesday last arrived here Capt. M'Ewen from London; but having had a long Passage brings no News later than we already had:—Mr. Edward Church, of this Town, Merchant, came Passenger in Capt. M'Ewen, as did also a Captain in his Majesty's 14th Regiment now here, and several other Gentlemen.

By a Vessel from Halifax, we hear that the Indians have lately killed several People in the Settlements at the back of Louisbourg.

At Newbury-Port, on Wednesday the 19th Instant, the Rev. Mr. Christopher Bridge Marsh was ordained to the Work of the Ministry and Pastoral Care of the second Congregational Church and Society in that Place; the Rev. Mr. Chandler of New-Rowley, the Rev. Dr. Langdon of Portsmouth, the Rev. Mr. Wibird of Braintree, the Rev. Mr. Noble of Newbury-Falls, and the Rev. Mr. M'Clintock of Greenland officiated, & every Part of the Exercise was performed with Propriety in the presence of a very numerous Assembly.

The Publick may be assured that Edward Cahill who resided in this Town for a Number of Years was the Person who diligently exerted himself in taking up for the Use of Government a Number of Transports to convey Soldiers to Boston.

Thursday last Capt. White arrived here in 7 Weeks from London: The public Papers contain no later Intelligence than what we inserted from the Prints bro't by Capt. Tyler from Bristol.

This Morning a Soldier was shot at the bottom of the Common for Desertion.

Last Friday the following Address was presented to General GAGE by several Gentlemen of the Council in Behalf of themselves and the other Members who subscribed it, being all that were present.

To his Excellency General GAGE,

Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in America.

The ADDRESS of the Subscribers, Members of his Majesty's Council of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*:

SIR,

A General Council being held Yesterday gives the distant Members of it, together with the Members in the Town and Neighbourhood the pleasure of addressing you.—We take this first opportunity of doing it; and at the same time to pay our compliments to your Excellency.

In this time of public distress, when the General Court of the Province is in a state of dissolution; when the Metropolis is possessed by Troops, and surrounded by Ships of War; and when more Troops are daily expected, it affords a general satisfaction that your Excellency has visited the Province, and have now an opportunity of knowing the state of it by your own observation and enquiry.

Your own observation will give you the fullest evidence that the Town and Province, are in a peaceful state—Your own enquiry will satisfy you, that tho' there have been disorders in the Town of *Boston*, some of them did not merit notice; and that such as did, have been magnified beyond the truth. (d) (e)

Those of the 18th of *March* and 10th of *June* are said to have occasioned the above-mentioned armament to be ordered hither.—The first was trivial, (d) and could not have been noticed to the disadvantage of the Town, but by persons inimical to it; especially as it happened in the evening of a day of recreation. The other (e) was criminal, and the actors in it were guilty of a riot; but were obliged to say it had its rise from those persons who we are loudest in their complaints about it, and who by their overcharged representations of it have been the occasion of so great an armament being ordered hither. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe they have sufficient evidence to support such representations; which have most unjustly brought into question the loyalty of as loyal a people as any in his Majesty's dominions.

This misfortune has arisen from the accusation of interested men, whose avarice having smothered in their breasts every sentiment of humanity towards this Province, has impelled them to oppress it to the utmost of their power: and by the consequences of that oppression essentially to injure Great-Britain.

From the candor of your Excellency's sentiments we assure ourselves you will not entertain any apprehension, that we mean to justify the disorders and riotous proceedings that have taken place in the Town of *Boston*. (e) We detest them, and have repeatedly and publickly expressed that detestation; and in Council have advised Governor *Bernard* to order the Attorney General to prosecute the perpetrators of them: but at the same time we are obliged to declare in justice to the Town, that the disorders of the 10th (e) of *June* last, occasioned by a seizure made by the Officers of the Customs, appear to have originated with those who ordered the seizure to be made. The hour of making the seizure (at or near sunset) the threats and armed force used in it, the forcibly carrying the vessel away, and all in a manner unprecedented, and calculated to irritate, justify the apprehension that the seizure was accompanied with these extraordinary circumstances in order to excite a riot, and furnish a plausible pretence for requesting Troops.—A day or two after the riot, (e) and as if in prosecution of the last mentioned purpose, notwithstanding there was not the least insult offered to the Commissioners of the Customs, either in their persons or property, they thought fit to retire, on the pretence of security to themselves, on board the Romney man of war, and afterwards to Castle William; and when there, to keep up the idea of their being still in great hazard, procured the Romney and several other vessels of war to be so stationed as to prevent an attack upon the Castle: which they affected to be afraid of.

These proceedings have doubtless taken place to induce a belief among the officers of the navy and army, as they occasionally came hither, that the Commissioners were in danger of being attacked, and to procure from those officers representations coincident with their own, that they really were so. But their frequent landing on the Main, and making excursions into the country, where it would have been easy to have seized, if any injury had been intended them, demonstrates the insincerity of their declarations, that they immured themselves at the Castle for safety. This is rather to be accounted for, as being an essential part of the concerted plan for procuring Troops to be quartered here: in which they and their coadjutors have succeeded to their wish: but unhappily to the mutual detriment and uneasiness of both countries.

We thought it absolutely necessary, and our duty to the Town and Province required us, to give your Excellency this detail, that you might know the sentiments of this people, and that they think themselves injured, and injured by men to whom they have done no injury.—— From the justice of your Excellency, we assure ourselves your mind will not admit of impressions to their disadvantage from persons who have done the injury.

Your Excellency in your letter to Governor *Bernard*, of the 12th of *September*, gave notice that one of the regiments from *Halifax* was ordered for the present to Castle William, and the other to the Town: but you was pleased afterwards to order both of them into the Town.

If your Excellency when you know the true state of the Town, which we can assure you is quite peaceable, shall think his Majesty's service does not require those regiments to continue in the Town, it will be a great ease and satisfaction to the inhabitants, if you will please to order them to Castle William, where commodious barracks are provided for their reception; or to Point Shirley, in the neighbourhood of it: in either of which or in both they can be well accommodated.

As to the two regiments expected here from *Ireland*, it appears by Lord *Hillsborough*'s letter of the 30th of *July* they were intended for a different part of North America.

If your Excellency shall think it not inconsistent with his Majesty's service that they should be sent to the place of their first destination, it will contribute to the ease and happiness of the town and province, if they might be ordered thither.

As we are true and faithful subjects of his Majesty, have an affectionate regard for the Mother country, and a tender feeling for our own, our duty to each of them makes us wish, and we earnestly beg your Excellency to make a full enquiry into the disorders above mentioned; into the causes of them and the representations that have been made about them; in doing which your Excellency will easily discover who are the persons that from lucrative views have combined against the peace of this town and province: Some of whom it is probable have discovered themselves already by their own letters to your Excellency.

In making the enquiry, tho' many imprudencies and some criminal proceedings may be found to have taken place, we are persuaded from the candor, generosity and justice that distinguish your character, your Excellency will not charge the doings of a few individuals, and those of an inferior sort, upon the town and province. And with regard to those individuals, if any circumstances shall appear justly to extenuate the criminality of their proceedings, your Excellency will let them have their effect— On the same candor, generosity and justice we can rely, that your Excellency's representations of this affair to his Majesty's ministers will be such as even the criminals themselves shall allow to be just.

	SAMUEL DANFORTH,
HARRISON GRAY,	JOHN HILL,
JAMES RUSSELL,	ISAAC ROYALL,
JOHN BRADBURY,	JOHN ERVING,
ROYAL TYLER,	JAMES BOWDOIN,
SAMUEL WHITE,	GAM. BRADFORD,
JAMES PITTS,	THOMAS HUBBARD,
SAMUEL DEXTER.	NATH. SPARHAWK,

Boston, October 27, 1768.

To the foregoing Address the General gave the following Answer.

To the Honorable Messieurs Danforth, Hill, Royall, Erving, Bowdoin, Bradford, Hubbard, Sparhawk, Gray, Russell, Bradbury, Tyler, White, Pitts, *and* Dexter, *Members of his Majesty's Council of the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you thanks for the honor you do me in this Address, and am greatly obliged to you, for the good opinion you are pleased to conceive of me.

Whatever may have been the particular causes of the disturbances, and riots (a) which have happened in the Town of Boston, *those Riots (b) and the Resolves (b) which were published, have induced his Majesty to order four Regiments to this town, to protect his loyal subjects, in their persons and properties, and to assist the civil magistrates in the execution of the laws.*

The discipline and order which will be preserved among the Troops, I trust, will render their stay, in no shape distressful to his Majesty's dutiful subjects in this town; and that the future behavior of the people, will justify the best construction of their past actions, which I flatter myself will be such, as to afford me a sufficient foundation, to represent to his Majesty, the propriety of withdrawing the most part of the Troops. THOMAS GAGE.

Boston, *October 28th*, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

HIS Excellency has received instructions from Lord Hillsborough, dated the 30th July.——— His Lordship acquaints the Governor that the military power is enjoined to aid the civil magistrate in support of the constitutional authority of the parliament, when they shall be legally called thereto. And that the civil magistrate alone is accountable—He strongly recommends a reform of the magistrates of the town, since they have some of them been heretofore deficient in the execution of their trust, & hopes that such gentlemen will be found to fill up those important places, who will be zealous to support the law, and the constitutional authority of the parliament; and that they will be encouraged by the good example of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.—He enjoins that a due enquiry be made into the authors of the riot which happened in the town of Boston on the 10th of June last, (e) and if those who have been the instruments of stirring up the people to an opposition to the constitutional authority of the parliament, have committed such overt-acts as will justify their being sent to England to be tryed upon a statute which his Lordship mentions, of Henry VIII. the Governor is to make full report thereof—He tells the Governor that he forbears to take notice of the unwarrantable principles and dangerous doctrines set up in the petition (a) of the town of Boston to their Governor, and their instructions relating to impresses, as the Governor has not transmitted a particular account of that affair. (b) Whether impresses are regular or not, his Lordship declines saying, as it belongs to another department—but he mentions the opinion of those who his Lordship says are of the greatest authority, and which it is wish'd and expected the Governor will communicate for the direction of the public, to show that the statute cited by the town, (b) was intended to be in force only during the war, at the conclusion of which it expired —The latter part of his Lordships letter recommends to the Governor the use of *lenient* methods to restore peace & good order among the people, and reduce them to a submission to the law and the constitution, which his M—y ‡ is determined to support—(*in which we dare affirm his Majesty's loyal subjects of this town and province have never fail'd to exert their utmost Aid, notwithstanding the malicious and* FALSE *representations to the contrary.*)

The foregoing is the *substance* of his Lordship's letter, as far as *memory* will serve; no one being allowed to take *a copy* of it, tho' it must be allowed to be very *interesting* to the Public—We thought it our duty to publish it in this manner; and if the truth is called in question, we must appeal to the Copy in the Secretary's files, presuming it still lies there, as it has for some days past, for the inspection of any person who has the curiosity to peruse it.

Your humble Servants,

A. B. C.

(a) Page 142 (b) Ibid.

‖ A Rescinder + One well affected to the Rescinders ◊ a Rescinders Son ◊ no Great Compliment to Hut

‡ majesty = No great Compliment to Hutchenson to be praised by ye ministry.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE gentleman who in last Thursday's paper signed himself *A Friend to Peace and good Order*, has been kind enough to favor the public with the vote of council to which I referred in my laſt.—He has likewiſe been pleas'd to give us a ſpecimen of his own talent at reaſoning. I ſhall not attempt to blaſt the laurels he has gained, but ſhall with the candour I promiſed conſider the vote of council both in its nature and tendency—I am conſtrained, notwithſtanding my reſpect for the council, to look upon it as in it's nature an invaſion of the people's right—The manufactory-houſe was built by a tax laid by the general court with that deſign, and is to all intents and purpoſes the abſolute entire property of the province; and therefore cannot be diſpoſed of without the conſent of the inhabitants, either by themſelves or their repreſentatives—for it is a maxim of our conſtitution, that no property ought to be diſpoſed of without the conſent of the owner. Now unleſs his Excellency and the ſix counſellors can prove the governor and council to be the proper repreſentatives of the province, fully and ſolely empowered to diſpoſe of its property, it muſt be acknowledged that they have broke in upon the rights of the people; and however good their deſign may have been, the vote itſelf muſt be condemned, as it claims that power for the governor and council alone which is and ought to be lodged in the three branches of the legiſlature jointly; & alſo render general aſſemblies altogether uſeleſs.—The tendency of this vote is likewiſe extremely miſchievous; providing quarters in the heart of this town for troops is an aſſent of the governor and council to the propriety of eſtabliſhing a ſtanding armed force here: and the doing of it before the barracks, &c. pointed out by act of parliament for their reception, are full; is ſeting up miniſterial mandates in oppoſition to and above acts of parliament, and ſacrificing the rights and ſolid intereſt of the people to the will and pleaſure of their implacable enemies.

But leſt the *Friend to Peace and good Order* ſhould be offended at my totally neglecting him in an affair which he ſeems deſirous to become a party in, I ſhall advert to whatever I find in his paper which bears the ſemblance of reaſoning—He declares, "the council have acted conformably to the advice they firſt gave, and ſtrictly agreable to the act of the 6 George III". As I muſt be very laconic with this gentleman, I ſhall only obſerve, that the council in their firſt advice to the governor ſay, they cannot conſiſtent with the act of parliament provide any new quarters for the troops until thoſe already provided are full; they are not now full, nevertheleſs, as far as the abovementioned vote will go, they have provided new quarters, the ſame act of parliament continuing in equal force as before. He goes on to ſay, "Nothing is more diſtant from the truth than that the council adviſed the governor to get the manufactory cleared for the reception of any of the regiments now in Boſton". I anſwer, it is not of a farthing importance whether the manufactory houſe was to be cleared for the reception of the troops already in town, or thoſe expected from Ireland. The barracks are ſtill empty, and likely to remain ſo; they have been refuſed by the troops now here, and may with equal propriety be refuſed by the Iriſh troops, who may paſs by Caſtle-William, and come up to take poſſeſſion of the barracks provided for them in town, and hire ſuch other buildings as may be ſufficient to accommodate them, (I mean provided the aforeſaid vote of council is of any kind of validity.) *The Lover of Peace, &c.* ſays, that "the *Council* expreſly appropriated that building for the reception of ſuch of the Iriſh troops as cannot be accommodated at Caſtle-Wm. &c." to which I reply that the Council had no authority to direct which regiment ſhall be quartered here, or which at the Caſtle; and therefore the matter of appointing this barrack for one regiment, and that for the other, is in its own nature void & of none effect; the act of Parliament (when barracks are once provided) has left the quartering of the ſoldiers to conſtables, tythingmen, magiſtrates, and other civil officers of villages, &c. & in their default, to any one juſtice of the peace inhabiting in or near ſuch village, &c. in whoſe power it is to fill barracks in town (if any are provided) before any notice is taken of the barracks at the Caſtle; and whether it was well judged in the Council to truſt ſuch a power in any hands, let others determine.

One thing more I would remark, viz. that if by this vote of Council the Governor is empowered to take poſſeſſion of the Manufactory-Houſe, he may if he pleaſes keep it for ever, for the purpoſe of accommodating ſoldiers. For as no time is limited for his keeping it, and no future vote for limiting the time can be of any avail without his conſent, the province lies intirely at the Governor's mercy.

Having now finiſhed my obſervations upon what I judged any way to the purpoſe, in the performance of the *friend to peace and good order*, I ſhall conclude with informing him, that the uncouth expreſſion in my laſt, of which he complains, viz. "ſetting our foot upon the law" appears to me very aptly to ſignify, that our dependance for ſupport ſhould be upon the law, & the ſame expreſſion may be found uſed three times in the ſenſe I intended it, either in Sidney, Harrington, Locke, Tillotſon, Atterbury, Pope, Addiſon or Johnſon.——I purpoſely omit pointing out the particular page, becauſe I think if the Gentleman is very ſollicitous about the matter, he may without any detriment to the public, ſpend a year or two in ſearching for the places—And moreover, I imagine he will loſe no reputation by ſpending ſome time in reading before he again attempts to write. LEGIPOTENS.

P. S. I return my thanks to the Honorable Board, for their patriotic Addreſs the laſt week to General Gage; and am very glad they did not convey it "*through the medium of the Governor.*" L.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

Friday laſt the general aſſembly of this province met here, when Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen ſpeaker.—Benjamin Franklin, and Richard Jackſon, Eſquires were alſo appointed joint agents, to tranſact the affairs of this province in Great Britain. And the ſame day the houſe adjourned to Monday the ſecond day of January next.

The honourable aſſembly have ordered their ſpeaker to get, from London, a reflecting teleſcope, with a micrometer of the beſt conſtruction, for obſerving the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, which happens on the 3d of June next.

BOSTON, October 31.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated July 16.

"We are here in great Pain about poor Boſton, and more ſo as our preſent ———— came at the Records in the Regiſtry Office, Dublin, he took them from thence, and had a Yatch ready to carry them to England, but was deteſted, and modeſtly confined in the Caſtle there, until they were all returned; this is a Specimen of Engliſh dragooning, for Ireland as well as America. We have now an octennial Parliament, and the Members are all elected."

We hear from Royalſton, that on Wedneſday the 19th Inſtant, the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Lee was ordained to the Paſtoral Office of the Church of Chriſt there.—The Rev. Mr. Whitney, of Peterſham; the Rev. Mr. Swift of Acton; the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Sutton; the Rev. Mr. Hedge of Warwick; and the Rev. Mr. Humfry of Athol, carried on the Exerciſes;—The Solemnity was attended with uncommon Decency and good Order.

We hear that a Mandamus is come over in one of the laſt Ships from London, for the Hon. DANIEL ROGERS, Eſq; of Portſmouth, appointing him one of his Majeſty's Council for that Province.

EDES & GILL's

North-American

ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD, 1769.

Will be Publiſhed and Sold by them on Thurſday next.

AMES's Almanack for 1769, is now in the Preſs, and ſhortly will be publiſhed, and Sold by the Printers and Bookſellers in Boſton, and Traders in the Country.

On THURSDAY next,

At THREE o'Clock Afternoon

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-Street,

A Variety of GOODS, among which are Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linens, Sattin Laſtings, fine Jeanets, Mens worſted Hoſe, ſilk Twiſt, Death-head Buttons, fine black Thickſets, Scotch Plaids, Camblets, Dowlaſs Snuff, Felt Hatts, &c.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

Edward Church,

Juſt arriv'd from LONDON,

HAS bro't with him,

A large and general Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell very low for Caſh at his Store in Newbury-Street.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

And to be Sold by

Richard Salter,

At his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo, choice Indigo.

Lynn-made Shoes warranted, &c. &c.

** Extream cheap for Caſh.

Jane Euſtis

HAS received per laſt Ships from LONDON, and has to ſell at her Shop at the North-Side of the Town-Houſe

A large aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which ſhe will ſell at the very loweſt Rates and for Caſh only.

N. B. A few Dozen excellent Malmſey and Red Port Wine; ALSO, a few Cheſts China to be ſold, Enquire at the above Shop.

JOHN GORE, jun'r.

HAS Imported from LONDON in Captains Deverſon and Jenkins, A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, which he is determined to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail as cheap as can be bought out of any Store in the Town, at his Shop

Oppoſite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON.

(The Particulars we ſhall inſert in our next.)

India China

To be ſold at Mr. ISAAC PEIRCE's up *Southack's* Court, juſt above the Orange-Tree.

ENAMEL'd and blue and white Coffee Cups and Saucers, ditto Tea Cups and Saucers, blue and white Octagon Diſhes in Setts or Pairs, Enamel'd and blue and white Bowles, various Sizes, &c. &c.

N. B. The above will be ſold on the loweſt Terms for Caſh.

IMPORTED

In the laſt Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING STREET,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Peice GOODS, ſuitable to the Winter Seaſon, all which are procured on the beſt Terms, and will be ſold reaſonably (by Wholeſale only) for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Shott, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Cheſts, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Loggs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (tbctf)

TO BE SOLD,

A good Horſe and handſome Chaiſe. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

William Bant

HAS Imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, by Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Shop or Store in Town.

** *Thoſe who will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed.*

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel well-finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, with a good Barn and Out-Houſe, very agreeably ſituated. ALSO ſome very genteel Furniture, if apply'd for immediately. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Sam[l] Abbot

HAS imported in the laſt Ships from London, a general Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which he ſells by Wholeſale and Retail at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town-Dock, BOSTON.

†† Cutlery Ware, Window Glaſs by the Box, Earthen and Glaſs Ware, Mens Hats, Paper, French Indigo, &c. &c.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has juſt imported, and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſingle C.wt.	3/4, 7/8 and yard wide Linens
Weſt-India and New-England-Rum.	Iriſh Linnens
Cotton Wool	Cotton Checks
Pepper	Pins of all Numbers
Pipes Wool Cards	Gun Powder
Spices of all Kinds	Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck	Kilmarnock Caps
Codlines	Belladine Sewing Silk
Junk	London Scythes
Frying Pans	Seeming Twine——&c.
Iron Pots and Kettles.	Cotton Cards
White Beans	Roll Brimſtone
	Copperas
	Allum

TO BE SOLD,

A BRIGANTINE of 120 odd Tons, five Years old, tight and ſtrong, built at *Lynn*, and ſheath'd about 18 Months ago, a fine ſailing Veſſel: Any Gentleman inclining to purchaſe ſaid Brig, may apply to Major *Read*, in *Marblehead*, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, or to Mr. *Samuel Collyer*, Owner of ſaid Brig.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Samuel Parkman, late of Boſton, deceaſed, are ONCE MORE deſired to pay their reſpective Balances to Job Bradford and Thomas Loyd, Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate; otherwiſe they muſt expect to be ſued to next January Court.*

To be ſold by ſaid Adminiſtrators, a ſmall convenient Dwelling-Houſe, in Salt-Alley, leading into Union Street. Alſo, 50 Acres of choice improved Land, lying in the Town of Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, fronting on the River, very convenient for either Trader or Farmer.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

BRoad Cloths, Kerſeys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Camblets, Calicoes, Iriſh Linnens, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houſhold, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c. &c.——

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moſes Deſton,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

A Variety of European Goods, Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday.

A Variety of European Goods, Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Black and Wales from Halifax. Starrat from Annapolis. Harris & Higgins from New-London. McEwen from London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Lye for London. Downs, Ruſſell, Ames, Hoſkins, Brown, Bartlet, Doubleday, Wood & Stinſon for Weſt-Indies. Roach and Philips for Europe. Ford for Halifax. Yarborough for North-Carolina.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt, Six Whites NO Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 16 *m. after* 5		*Friday*, 3 *m. after* 8	
Tueſday, 54 *m. after* 5		*Saturday*, 44 *m. after* 8	
Wedneſday, 42 *m. aft.* 6		*Lord's-day*, 31 *m. af.* 4	
Thurſday, 27 *m. aft.* 7		*New D* 9 *Day*, 9 *Morn*	

v vid. pa. 288. ‖ vid. pa. 280. ¶ vid. Billeting Act pa. 274. ~ vid. pa. 251. & vid. pa. 288.

William Jackson

Takes this Method to acquaint his Customers, and others, who will please to favour him with their Custom, That he is just arrived, and has brought with him from LONDON, *and has since his Arrival received from* BRISTOL,

A Handsome and large Assortment of Hard Ware, and English Piece Goods, suitable to the present Season, which he is determined to sell upon as low Terms as at any Store in Town.

Joshua Gardner

And Company,

HAVE just receiv'd per the Friendship, Captain *Jenkins*, and the last Ships from LONDON,

A Fresh Assortment of European

GOODS, suitable for the Season, which they are determin'd to sell on the lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, at their Shop in Cornhill, near the Post-Office, Boston, among which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK and crimson sprig'd sattins,
Black, crimson and scarlet pelong ditto,
Black thick sattin,
Black, white, pink, and crimson figur'd modes,
Snail trimings, gimp and garland trimmings,
Black lace,
¼ yd. ½, ¾ & yd-wide black intestrings & gillamodes for ladies aprons,
Black taffities and persians,
Black, pink, blue & crimson sattin hatts & bonnets,
Chip hatts and bonnets,
¾, ⅞ and yd-wide Irish linens,
Garlix and dowlass,
Diaper, and Diaper table-cloths,
⅝ and yd-wide cambricks,
¾ and yd-wide lawns,
Black and white plain and flower'd gauze,
Black and white catgut,
Fine flower'd lawns,
¼, ⅞ and yd-wide Manchester checks,
Blue and white, and red and white stript hollands
Dark stript ditto,
Blue and white and dark cotton gowns,
Crimson and white furniture checks,
Bed ticks,
Cotton velvets, velverets, velvet shapes,
Thicksets, fustians, and jeans,
Grezets, mossoners,
Yard-wide plain poplins,
Stript and spring'd stuffs,
Plain, stript and figur'd cambleteens,
Double cambletts,
tammies, durants,
Callamancoes, shalloons,
grograms and crapes,
Black Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs,
Check, linen & spotted do.
Kenting & muslin ditto,
Black and other colour'd gauze ditto,
Black Barcelona cravats,
Mens yellow wash-leather gloves,
Womens colour'd leather gloves and mitts,
Womens plain & flower'd pompadore sattin gloves,
Black worsted gloves and mitts,
Black & colour'd silk mitts,
Mens, womens & childrens thread, cotton and worsted hose,
Black, crimson and cloth-colour'd breeches patterns
Childrens red morroco shoes
Womens Lynn-made ditto
Childrens pack-thread flaps
Scarlet and other colour'd broad cloths,
German serges,
Plains, rattteens, beaver coatings, drapery and Colchester bays, blue and red shagg duffles,
Blankets,
Buckrams, scarf twist,
Knee straps,
Basket and death-head buttons, horn & metal do.
Sewing silks,
Colour'd threads,
Stay cord and braid,
London quality bindings,
Shoe and coat bindings,
Silk Ferrets,
Silver and other ribbons,
Diaper and holland tapes,
Strip'd ditto,
Nonesopritties,
Strip'd & letter'd garterings
Stay laces,
Scotch and nuns threads,
Pins, needles, thimbles,
Callicoes, stript damascus,
London wool cards,
Shot, steel, flints,
Copper and iron tea kettles
Cod and mackrel lines and hooks,
Shovels & tongs, andirons,
Knives and forks,
Penknives, raisors, scissors, shears,
Brass ink-pots, leather do.
Buckles,
Horn and ivory combs,
Writing and bonnet paper,
Pounds beeds,
French Beeds,
Black and colour'd glass necklaces,
Pink, green and crimson worsted and crewels,
Ebony, bone & ivory-stick fans,
Neat leather mount ditto.
Ladies head flowers,
Cap Wire,
Patches for the face,
Black silk wigg bags,
With sundry other Articles, all very low for Cash,

N.B. Choice *French* Indigo.

BROKER's STORE,

The Corner of *Kilby*-Street,

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH,

CHOICE *Lisbon* Wine in Quarter Casks, Claret in Bottles by the Dozen, *West* India Rum, Loaf Sugar, Spices, *Scotch* Snuff, Split Peas, &c. &c. 3

The French Language, instrumental Music and Dancing

taught after the best Methods, by *James Jean*, in that commodious and large Building opposite Dr. *Cooper*'s Meeting, by whom, also, Gentlemen and Ladies may privately be taught the Minuet.—

N. B. He has to Let a very good and large Cellar belonging to the said House; he also makes and sells, neat Violin Screw Bows.

RAN-AWAY a Negro Man named *Sam*, about 5 Foot 6 Inches high, full faced, had on a blue Jacket with a red one under it, long Trowsers, and a flopt Hat with a blue Garter round the Crown.

Whoever will secure and deliver him to Mr. *Nathaniel Cary*, in *Boston*, shall have *Three Dollars* Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Boston, October 17, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Crosby,

Lemmon Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South-End.

CHOICE fresh *Lisbon* Lemmons, also a Parcel of Glass Ware by Retail, consisting of Tumblers from half Pint to one Quart, with Covers; Quart Ground Decanters, the Glass Madeira on them, Cut Salts, Crewets, Fluted Wine Glasses, ditto Wine and Water, Split Peas in Strong; Gallon Jugs, best Razors, Penknives, Tweezer Cases, Enamel'd Snuff Boxes, in Imitation of Birds and other Creatures, Turtle Shell and Horn Combs, Shaving Brushes, Machines, Black Balls, B. & W. White and Yellow Pomatum, from 6 Coppers to a Shillings per Roll.

N. B. ALSO, Pickel'd Limes, 3 Pint Stone Jugs, and the very Best of Sirrub made of Sower Oranges, at 4*s.* L. *M.* per Gallon, and cheaper by the Quantity.

TO BE SOLD BY

Nathaniel Gudworth,

At his STORE in King-street, viz.

CHOICE old Jamaica Spirit by the Quarter Cask or smaller Quantity, West-India and New England Rum, Molasses, brown Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel or single Hundred, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, best French Indigo, Cotton Wool by the Bag or single Pound, Race and Ground Ginger.——Anchoveys by the Keg or single Pound, with sundry other Articles, at the lowest Cash Price.

Boston, October 13, 1768.

B. Leigh's Intelligence-Office.

Entered to be Sold.

MEN and Women Negroes, Boys and 1 Girl; Horses and Chaise; Cake Soap by the Box; Pitch, Tar and Turpentine; Wines of several Sorts; new and second-hand Rigging; Cables and Anchors; several new and second-hand Vessels from 60 to 140 Tons; Drugs and Medicines at Sterling Cost; genteel House Furniture; a Billiard Table; Indigo, Ginger, Cocoa; several Houses in Boston, and one at Cambridge suitable for a Gentleman's Seat.

Any Person that has got bad Negroes to sell at a low Price, provided they are sound in Body, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to this Office.

All Persons who have any

Demands on the Estate of JEREMY CONDY, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and all who are indebted are desired to make speedy Payment to SARAH CONDY, Administratrix.

To be sold at the Store lately improved

by the Deceased, in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfields.

A large and general Assortment

of the most approved Books in Law, Physick, Divinity, Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks and History—School Books—Books of Entertainment—Account Books—Tansur's Melody—Williams's ditto.

Stationary of all Kinds—

Mathematical, Philosophical & Optical Instruments, as,
Large Microscopes
Pocket ditto in Shagreen
Small ditto (Cases
Telescopes
Ditto reflecting
Prospect Glasses Mehogany
Ditto painted
Scioptric Balls
Mounted Globes
Pocket ditto
Diagonal Glasses with or without Prints
Thermometers
Theodolites with Stands fitted in the best Manner
Sliding Gunters of a new Invention with Brass Sliders, with Books of Directions for its Use
Dividers—Sectors—
Setts Instruments with Brass Joints
Ditto with Steel Joints
Candle Skreens
Tortoiseshell burning Glasses
Sand Glasses
A Brass Speaking Trumpet
Visual Glasses or Spectacles of a new Construction in Temple Frames
Nose ditto
Prospect Pieces
Large Prints
Pictures
Books for Drawing
London Magazines to July 1768. 8*d.*
Gentleman's ditto 8*d.*
Universal Museum
Monthly Review
Critical ditto
History of Massachusetts-Bay, by the Lt. Governor
Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's Three Letters.

N. B. Subscribers for the Dissenting Gentleman's Answer, &c. are desired immediately to send for their Books. As also those who have Magazines and Reviews. The Magazines to be for 8*d.* each, and the Reviews 3*s.* 4*d.* which is the same Price they are sold at in LONDON.

LIKEWISE,

An Assortment of Glass and China,

among which are a compleat Sett blue and white China for a Tea Table; and one burnt China Stand for Desert.

ALSO,

A Quantity of *English* GOODS.

The above to be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers are appointed Commissioners on the insolvent Estate of Capt. Henekiah Lord, late of Preston, deceased, by the honorable Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich—THESE are to notify the several Creditors to said insolvent Estate, That we shall attend to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to said Estate, at the Dwelling-House of Widow Jerusha Lord, Innholder, in said Preston, in the Afternoon of the first Mondays in the following Months of November, December and January.

Preston, September the 30th, 1768.

Stephen Keys,
Daniel Morgan, } *Commissioners.*
Ephraim Herrick,

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.



A collection of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears—Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—Asparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Also, Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish *per.* Old Tenor a Pound.—All sorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the *West-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By *William Davidson*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boston*.

WE the Subscribers appointed Commissioners to examine the Claims of the Estate of *Morgan Mc Caffry*, late of *Bristol*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Gentleman, deceased, by the Judge of Probate for said County, hereby Give Public Notice, That we purpose to attend that Business at the Dwelling House of *William Sprout*, Innholder, in *Bristol*, aforesaid, on the last Wednesday of this Instant, and on the last Wednesday of each Month for *one* Year next ensuing, from two to four o'Clock in the Afternoon on each of said Days. Given under our Hands this 24th Day of *June*, A. D. 1768.

ALEXANDER NICHOLS,
SAMUEL BOYD.

TO be Sold on board the Ship Meyler, Captain Edward Tyler, from Bristol, the best of Table Salt, also common Bristol Salt, and the best of Smiths Coals—Enquire at *John Rowe*'s Warehouse, who has to sell, Cheshire Cheese, Lisbon Salt, all Sorts of Nails & Glass, Hemp and Duck, a few Casks of Oporto Wine, and the very best Sterling Madeira—with a general Assortment of English Goods. October 17, 1768.

Mathematical Instruments.

William Williams

Mathematical Instrument-Maker;

HAS to sell at his Shop three Doors East of the Sign of Admiral *Vernon* in King-Street, BOSTON.

HANGING and Standing Compasses—Hadley's and Davis's Quadrants—Gauging and Surveying Instruments—Cases of Instruments—Large and small Spy Glasses—Plotting Scales and Protractors—Gunter Scales and Dividers—Large round, half round, three-square and flat Files—Quarter Waggoners—Atkinson's Epitome—Willson's ditto—Pattoon's Navigation—Seaman's Assistants—Callenders—Mariner's Compasses rectified—Young Man's Companion—Journal Books—Sand Glasses from 2 Hours to ½ Minute—Brass Pocket Compasses, Compass Seals, Box Rules, Slates and Pencils, Watch Keys, Penknives, Jacknives, &c. &c.

He makes and Repairs all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments. Those who will favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used, and have their Work done with Fidelity and Dispatch.

ON Wednesday Night last the House of the Subscriber was broke open, and the following Articles tyed up in two Handkerchiefs were stolen, 6 Yards printed Linnen, 4 Yards Irish Linnen, 4 Silk Romal Handkerchiefs, 4 spotted Bandanna ditto purple ground, 7 check Linen Handkerchiefs, ¾ yard black figured Mode, 3 Yards black Tammy, one Thousand Pins, and 1 Dozen Tapes.—Also 1 Stone Ring, 1 pair cotton Hose, 1 pair white worsted ditto, 1 red and white Taffaty Handkerchief, and a Number of Keys upon a Ring.——Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of Eight Dollars.

PRISCILLA MANNING.

N. B. *If any of the above Articles should be offer'd to Sale, 'tis desired they may be stopt.* October 17.

William Scott,

At his Store, North-Side of Faneuil-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe, is now opening a large Assortment of the following Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail (for Cash only) on the most reasonable Terms;

YARD wide, 7-8 & 3-4 Irish Linnens, from 10*s.* to 50*s.* O. T. per yard, 9-8 wide Sheeting from 12*s.* to 16*s.* per yard, 7-8 Dowlass, Diaper Table Cloths, Clouting Diaper and Huckaback, Manchester Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs, Jeans and Pillow Fustians, Jersey knit Stockings, Forest Cloths, Plains and Kerseys, Manchester uncut Velvets, 7 Thread Lastings, &c. &c.

A FARM in *Chelsea*, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Upland, known by the name of *Dudley*'s Farm with a large Dwelling House thereon, also 36 acres of fine Salt Marsh near said Farm, both within 1 Mile of the Meeting-House.——*To be Sold* at Public Auction the First Day of *November* next, at Ten o'Clock, at the Dwelling-House upon the aforesaid Premises. The conditions of Sale may be seen any Time before, and at the Time of Sale, by enquiring of *Thomas Fayerweather*, at his Warehouse near Dock-Square. October 15.

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